The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1721

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24. 1740.

No. 1719.

Tom's Coffee-house, Dec. 18, 1740.

THE Conduct of the *Writers* againſt the Government fully verifies a known Obſervation, that Men *four'd* by *Diſappointment* are impatient of Contradiction, and never to be convinc'd, or pleas'd. Theſe *Declaimers* have for many Years ſet their Hearts upon riſing to Power, by a change of Miniſtry; perhaps ſome more *important* change; but happily for the Nation, the Miniſters were more Faithful and Watchful, and the Prince more Diſcerning and Steady than they could wiſh, they have had the Mortification of being conſtantly diſappointed. What Wonder is it then, that Men under ſuch unhappy Circumſtances ſhould be Peeviſh, Impatient, and Inconſiſtent? Suppoſe they are *Patriots*, they are nevertheleſs liable to the Frailties of Human Nature. Men may ſeem to yearn for their Dear Country, and yet hope to riſe by her Miſeries and Confuſions. Such great Changes and Convulſions have the ſame Effect upon Nations that Thunder has upon Liquors, making the *Dregs* fly up to the Top. Now if *Obſcure Perſons*, who might hope to be jumbled uppermoſt by ſuch a Change, are conſtantly croſs'd and diſappointed in their *Hopes*; What Wonder is it that they are always Peeviſh, and often Scurrilous; or that they are always Impatient, and often Contradictory and Inconſiſtent? For my own part, when I ſee Mr. *D'Anvers* inveighing againſt the Rigour of ſome Legal Proſecutions againſt the Printers of his *Journal*; and in the very ſame Page encouraging, nay inſiſting upon Rigour againſt the poor Printer of the *Farthing Poſt*; or when I ſee him refuſing his Aſſent to a Law abſolutely neceſſary for preventing effectually the *Stamp* Thefts he ſo loudly complains of; I ſay, when I obſerve theſe, or any other ſuch *Inconſiſtencies*, I am not in the leaſt ſurprized, as imagining ſuch *Blunders* to be the natural Conſequences of *Diſappointment*.

We find him affected by theſe cruel *Diſappointments* in his laſt *Journal*; more, if poſſible, than in any of his former Productions; his long motley Dialogue between Mr. *Jobb* and 'Squire *Manſion*, being one Heap of Abſurdity and Inconſiſtency, from the firſt Line to the laſt. Luxury, ſays he, *is owing to Placemen and Paper Credit*. Now, if I miſtake not, we had Placemen and a larger Paper Credit than at preſent, about Five and twenty Years ago, and yet our *Luxury* was not then what it is now. Conſider it, that our preſent *Luxury* is rather the pure Offspring of a growing Stock of National Wealth, ariſing from Trade, improved and extended by a long Courſe of Peace and Tranquillity. It were heartily to be wiſh'd that *Luxury* had not increas'd with the *Riches* and *Improvements* of our Country; but ſuch is the Nature of *Liberty* and *Wealth*, that where-ever they meet, Luxury will be of the Company. The great Increaſe of Vice in *Holland*, ſince the laſt General Peace, confirms the Truth of this Obſervation beyond all Cavil.——— *Caleb* goes on: *But let Luxury deſcend ever ſo low, I think the Want of it would not make any People ſo mad as to venture their Necks, tho' they might be tempted to it by Scarcity and Neceſſity*. If *Luxury* bring on that *Neceſſity* which alone might tempt People to venture their Necks, may it not with Truth be ſaid, that the late Riots amongſt the Weavers in the Weſt were the Effects of Luxury? They might ſubſiſt comfortably on their Wages, if they would live within Bounds; but getting into Debt to ſupport their *Luxury*, they would force their Employers to raiſe their Wages, that they might pay off their Incumbrances. Thus was it rather *Luxury* than a Decay of Trade, which Mr. *D'Anvers* ſeems to have occaſion'd the late Tumults in the Weſt. To ſay that there is not at preſent a Stagnation of Trade, would be to deny a Fact of general Notoriety; but to argue from thence that there was a Decay of our General Trade before the preſent Natural Interruptions of a Juſt War, is what no Man of Experience or Candour would advance.—— But what is it that a Man ruin'd by *Diſappointments* will not advance and maintain?

We ſhall now produce *Caleb*'s Scheme for the Improvement of Trade, and carrying on the War. 'My Scheme, ſays he, tho' Precedents may be againſt me, is to take off all or moſt of the heavy Duties upon our Conſumptions, without ſubſtituting any other Taxes in their Room,' &c. He very prudently admits, tha Precedents are againſt him; and in truth, well he may, ſince he certainly muſt be the firſt Pretender to Politicks that ever wrote, who, in a War univerſally allow'd to be both juſt and neceſſary, adviſes the taking off *all the Duties on our Conſumptions*, which, by-the-by, amount to almoſt one half of our preſent Revenue. But, the Fact is, theſe *four, diſappointed* Gentlemen are not to be pleas'd. In *Peace*, they are impatient, and breathe *War* in every Line of their Works; in *War*, they don't appear openly Champions for *Peace*, becauſe that would be too glaring a Contradiction, but they argue in favour of ſuch publick *Savings*, as, in the Inſtance now before us, would ſoon force us into ſuch an ignominious Peace, as they would be glad to ſee made, now that their Patrons are not in Power. National Confuſion is the Point in view with ſuch as have no Hopes of riſing, but by ſome extraordinary Convulſion in the Commonwealth.

Caleb, whenever he pretends to meddle in Matters of Trade, is ſure to be inconſiſtent, or betray his Ignorance. 'Tis a receiv'd Maxim, verify'd by Experience, that of all Taxes, thoſe which affect *Home-Conſumptions* are the leaſt injurious to Trade. In *Holland*, almoſt the whole Revenue conſiſts in Duties on the *Conſumption*. Goods imported and exported are in a manner free of Duty; which is the Reaſon that a Merchant there ſhall be able to circulate more amply in Trade than one here of terble his Stock. Yet the Patriot Barriſter of *Grays-Inn*, as an Encouragement to Trade, adviſes the neceſſary Revenue to be rais'd any other Way, but not upon our *Conſumptions*. After ſuch ſhrewd Advice, and what he ſays afterwards of *Embargoes*, no Man ought to contend with him; for he ſeems reſolv'd not to be pleas'd with any thing that is or ſhall be done by the preſent Adminiſtration. Poor, ſilly, good-natur'd Mr. *Jobb*, who, throughout the whole Dialogue, is made to hold 'Squire *Manſion*'s Stirrup in Argument, 'hopes that he will approve of the General Embargo, 'which hath been lately laid upon the Contractors in 'Ireland, to prevent the *French* being ſupply'd with 'Proviſions from our Markets.' Tho' this, one wou'd think, was a very natural and modeſt Requeſt, yet the angry Squire, far from condeſcending to make the humble Mr. *Jobb* a direct Anſwer, tells him, 'That Embargoes muſt always be prejudicial to the Trade of a 'Country, tho' in many Caſes they may be abſolutely 'neceſſary; as, for Inſtance, at preſent, when Proviſions of all Kinds are ſo exceſſively dear; for if a plentiful Year would give us leave to ſpare, I don't ſee 'why the Money might not be as well receiv'd by us as 'by our Neighbours.' Tho' all this be exceedingly weighty and pertinent, yet is it but Whipt Syllibub, if compar'd to the artful B U T that follows.—— 'But 'Embargoes of this Sort being intended to keep down 'the Price of Proviſions, Care ſhould be taken to lay on 'the Embargo before the Victualling Contracts are 'made.'—— Mind how arch *Caleb* is, and how natural in Dialogue Writing. Tho', by this Anſwer of *Manſion*'s, the groſſeſt Reflection is intended, yet is poor *Jobb* repreſented as ſuppoſing his Patrons highly complimented. 'I ſee, replys *Jobb*, you are candid enough, 'Mr. *Manſion*, to put the moſt favourable Conſtruction 'upon the Actions of Placemen.'— Here is Writing with Propriety, and in Character with a Witneſs!

But to paſs over the Stile and Manner, we will juſt touch upon the laſt Part of this jumbled, extraordinary Anſwer, to introduce which, the Whole ſeems to have been calculated. Here, the Inſinuation is, that the Embargo was laid in *Ireland*, in order to fall the Price of Proviſions, for the Benefit of the *Victualling Contractors*. A Man, ſure, muſt have a very bad Heart, or a very ſtupid Head, that could attempt giving ſo invidious a Turn to one of the wiſeſt, ſeaſonableſt Acts of Power that ever was done by any Government. Victualling Contracts, and Scarcity of Proviſions, were quite out of the queſtion; the Embargo was laid on, to diſtreſs a Nation we knew were preparing to obſtruct our Operations in *America*. Had it been laid on ſooner, the *French* might have had Time to get Proviſions by ſome other Channel; had it been later, they would have had thoſe they had contracted for. So that to view that *Embargo* in every Light, it muſt be admitted to have been neceſſary, prudent, politic and ſeaſonable. In any Nation but ours, and by any Writers but ſuch as are *four'd* by *Diſappointment*, the Author of ſo wiſe a Step would be extoll'd and ador'd.

S. EXPORT.

Yeſterday arriv'd the two Mails due from Holland.

THere's extraordinary News from Berlin, by Letters dated Yeſterday Fortnight, That they had particular Advice from Vienna, that the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia was brought to bed of two Princes dead-born, and that her Majeſty herſelf dy'd ſoon after: But this News is of too great Importance to be depended on, eſpecially ſince the Letters that were expected in Holland laſt Friday from Vienna, Francfort and Cologne, were not then arriv'd.

The ſame Letters from Berlin ſay they had certain Advice from Petersbourg, that the Lieut. Gen. Count de Biſmark was beheaded.

Thoſe of the 21ſt ult. from Petersbourg ſay, that the Committee appointed to examine the Papers of the Duke of Courland have found Proofs that he held a ſecret Correſpondence with ſeveral Courts of Europe, and that having obtain'd Leave to write to the Princeſs Regent, he ſent her a Letter, in which were theſe Expreſſions, "That in his preſent Misfortunes he calls to mind every Moment his Conduct both before and ſince the Death of the late Czarina, but that he cannot conceive what he has done to diſoblige her Imperial Highneſs; That it never was his Deſign to affront her or the Prince her Conſort; That if nevertheleſs he has fail'd in his due Reſpect, in any one Inſtance, he begs her Imperial Highneſs to believe, that 'twas only thro' Inadvertency, and owing to the Perplexities attach'd to the Adminiſtration of the Empire; That 'tis not to beg Mercy of her, that he takes the Liberty to write this moſt humble Letter to her; That after ſuch a ſevere Proof as he had met with of the Inſtability of human Grandeur, he can be no longer affected with what concerns himſelf perſonally, and that therefore he is ready to ſubmit to what Sentence ſoever ſhall be paſs'd upon him, and that all the Favour he has to beg of her Highneſs is, that ſhe would pleaſe to caſt an Eye of Pity upon his unfortunate Family, who were altogether innocent of any Faults laid to his Charge; and that if he obtain'd this Favour, he ſhould ſpend the Remainder of his Life in imploring God's Pardon for his Sins, and his Bleſſing on the Sacred Perſons of the Emperor, her Imperial Highneſs, and the Prince her Husband." &c.

When the Princeſs read this Letter, ſhe ſeem'd to be affected with it; and People begin to think, that the Duke will not be ſo ſeverely treated as was at firſt given out. 'Tis ſtill ſaid, that his Ducheſs will be confin'd in a Convent, but that their Children, of whom the eldeſt ſtill continues ſick, will have Penſions. They write from Moſcow, that the Populace, who twelve Days before made publick Rejoycings for the Duke of Courland's Acceſſion to the Regency, had made as great for his Diſgrace, burning him in Effigy, and committing all the Extravagancies with which Paſſion is capable of inſpiring Mobs. They add from Petersbourg, that the Velt Marſhal de Munich was ſeiz'd with a violent Cholick juſt after he din'd, but was reliev'd next Day by a Vomit, and is ſince perfectly recover'd, and has had a long Conference with Mr. Finch the Britiſh Miniſter.

Leghorn, Dec. 9. On the 6th anchor'd in this Port from Port-Mahon, his Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Garland, Capt. Watſon Commander, who, as coming directly from Port-Mahon, was deny'd Admittance to Pratick, and preſcrib'd 15 Days Quarantain, notwithſtanding his Declaration, that on his Paſſage he had not ſpoken with any Veſſels.

Hague, Dec. 23. N. S. The States of Holland ſeparated to-day, having firſt authorized unanimouſly their Deputies in the Generalty to recommend and aſſent to, on the part of this Province, a further Addition of Ten thouſand Men to the Troops of the Republick; as well as to declare this Province's Reſolution and Readineſs to pay immediately into the Treaſury of the Union, its Quota of ſome former Eſtimates relating to the Fortifications and Magazines.

HOME PORTS.

Plymouth, Dec. 19. Since my laſt came in his Majeſty's Ship Eltham, Capt. Smith, from the Downs; the Friendſhip, Herbert, for Jamaica; the Racehorſe, Goſs, from Newfoundland, laſt from Dartmouth; the Unity, Wheeler, from Petersburgh. '*P. S.* We have 'an Account that the Philleroy, Burſon, of Topſham, 'is run upon the Rocks in Fierſtone Bay; our Boats 'are gone off, ſo can't ſay what Damage till my next.'

Dartmouth, Dec. 19. Yeſterday came in here the Orange Tree, Dartroup, of and from Zurickzee for Nants; and the Holland's Poſt, Delange, of and from Amſterdam

Amſterdam for Genoa. ‘ The former is very leaky, ‘ and the laſt hath ſplit his Sails.

Poole, Dec. 19. Since my laſt ſailed the Mary, Richards, for South Carolina.

Portſmouth, Dec. 22. ‘ A Ship is juſt come into ‘ Harbour, her Name unknown, from Lisbon; and ‘ brings an Account, that ſhe parted with the Romney ‘ Man of War, and 20 Sail of Merchantſhips from ‘ Lisbon, at the Back of the Iſle of Wight.

Dover, Dec. 22. Yeſterday paſſed by to the Weſtward four Sail of large Dutch Ships, ſuppoſed to be outward-bound Eaſt-India Ships, but are now putting back for the Downs, with the Wind at S. S. W. and very dirty Weather. ‘ The Ships in the Pier remain, ‘ with the Kingſton, Jones, for Amſterdam.

Deal, Dec. 22. Wind S. Remain the London, Pipon, for Gibraltar; and the Scarlet, Fiddeman, from Lynn for Guiney. Arrived the Auguſta, Anſel, from Leghorn.

Graveſend, Dec. 22. Paſſed by the Ann, Hutchinſon, and the Unity, Carſtens, from Hamburgh.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Briſtol, the Dragon, Tyſhurſt, from Petersburg.

In the River of Hamburgh, the Margaret, Meyer, and the Lady Elizabeth, Claeſſen, from London.

At Rochelle, the Penelope, Couilledeau, from Hiſpaniola.

LONDON.

The Swezia, bound from Bengal to Gothenburgh, wanting Proviſions and Water, put into a Portugueſe Iſland off the Coaſt of Guiney called St. Thoma, and then purſu'd her Voyage to go by the North of Scotland, but was on the 21ſt Nov. beat to pieces on one of the Iſles of Orkney; above 40 Men had died of Sickneſs, 91 were drown'd, and only 13 were ſav'd. This Loſs might be ſuppoſed only to affect us as Chriſtians and Neighbours, but the Companies and private Perſons in this City are largely concern'd in her by way of Inſurance.

Alſo loſt, the —, Butler, from Ireland for Hull; and the —, Cannon, from Dunkirk for Ireland.

The Henry, Tanner, is loſt, bound from Briſtol for Africa.

The Famille, Calliot, of and for Calais from Rochelle with Indigo, is loſt on the Coaſt of Britany.

A Ship with 36 Casks of Indigo from Rochelle for Amſterdam, is entirely loſt in the Texel.

On the Iſland of Oleron was loſt the Ship commanded by Peter Lampalius, bound from Bourdeaux to Stockholm.

Near Calais is ſtranded the Ship commanded by John Kaert, bound from Amſterdam for Bilbao.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Grant paſs'd the Great Seal unto George Caſwall, Eſq; of the Office of Inſpector of the Out-Port Collectors Accounts within England and Wales and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, in the room of John Gould, Eſq;.

On Monday Night died at her Houſe in Bond-ſtreet, Mrs. Lumbarr, Mother to the Lady of the Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, Eſq;.

Yeſterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge Lottery, viz. No. 45901, 2000l. No. 34097, 1000l. No. 16435, 27979, 11015, 7831, 32052, 31568, 9778, 10355, 37561, each 100l. No. 6418, 43907, 10980, 4716, 13400, 25321, 8231, 22505, 45534, 64189, 10799, 20929, 44224, 20837, each 50l.

Yeſterday Morning the India Company ſhipp'd 93 Tons of Iron, 50 Tons of Purbeck Stone, a large Number of Gun Carriages, and other warlike Stores, for the Settlements in the Eaſt Indies.

On Monday laſt died at Chelſea Capt. Wilſon, Captain of an Independent Company doing Duty in the Iſle of Wight.

Read Spectators, No. 115, 116, 195. H. Marſh is very deſirous of making it appear to Gentlemen and Ladies, at his Houſe in Clement's-Inn Paſſage, Clare-market, that he has ſold above 100 Chamber-Horſes for Exerciſe, to a Princeſs, Peers Spiritual and Temporal, Peereſſes, Knights, Ladies, and others. The Lame, Blind, Lethargical, and thoſe ſubject to Fits, may ride this Horſe, which may be ſent in a Waggon or Boat to any Part of the Kingdom; as it has been to Newcaſtle, York, Briſtol, &c. Dr. Shaw, in his New Practice of Phyſick, recommends Exerciſe at p. 46, 89, 90, 99, 111, 73, 81, 201, 6, 34, 41, 56, 318, 24, 41, 84, 409, 15, 33, 37. Dr. Sydenham, p. 513. If any one knew a Medicine as effectual in moſt Chronical Diſeaſes as Daily Riding, he might eaſily get a vaſt Eſtate. Rain, Hail, or Shine, you may ride 18 Miles this new Way in three Hours; for which Reaſon no well Perſon ſhould be without this Contrivance. The Exerciſe cannot be too great or too little for any Body, becauſe it is more or leſs as the Rider pleaſes; and therefore any one at a Diſtance may venture to buy one without ſeeing it. Exerciſe is the beſt Cosmetick. Charron ſays, Health is above all other Things to be preferr'd; not only Science, Nobility, Riches, but Wiſdom itſelf. It is a Remedy for the Spleen, which makes a Man ſee undelighted all Delight. See Dr. Sydenyam on Hyſterical and Hypochondriacal People, p. 440 and 464. Thoſe who have a briſk Circulation and full Perſpiration, ſeldom or never catch Cold.

Go work, hunt, Exerciſe! (he thus began)
Then ſcorn a homely Dinner if you can. Mr. *Pope.*

BANKRUPT.

Suſannah New, of the City of Briſtol, Spinſter and Merchant.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	}	03 37	03 52

Bank Stock 138. India 154 1-half. South Sea 98. Old Annuity 109 3-4ths. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 100. Five per Cent. ditto 83 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 89. London Aſſurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 4l. Prem. Bank Circulation 2l. 10s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3l. 15s. Welſh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 6l. 1s.

This Day are Publiſh'd,

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Or, An *Examination* of

Machiavel's PRINCE.

WITH

NOTES HISTORICAL *and* POLITICAL,

BY

Mr. DE VOLTAIRE.

Tranſlated from the *French*.

The Tranſlation of the PRINCE, *included in this* Examination, *is made from the Italian Edition of* 1550, *which is reckon'd more complete and correct than any other that is extant; and the Quotations from* Tacitus, Paterculus, Cicero, *&c. are render'd into Engliſh.*

Printed for T. WOODWARD, at the *Half-Moon* between the Two *Temple* Gates, in *Fleet-ſtreet.*

Bath, October 22. 1740.

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